FBIS
DAILY REPORT

# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 OCTOBER 1980

## Iraq-Iran Conflict

Baghad Warning to U.S.--A station commentary carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses said it is "astonishing" that the United States has called on the nations of the world to be neutral in the Iraq-Iran war while at the same time maintaining that it is "entitled" to "interfere" and "settle matters" in the gulf and "draw up the area's future map" in accordance with its own interests. The commentary said that the United States has "learned nothing" from its relations with the Arab states and that it should realize that Iraq, which is currently putting an end to Iranian "designs" on the region, "cannot stand idly by in the face of other forms of foreign intervention," especially that of "U.S. imperialism and its allies." It pointedly warned that Iraq's "striking arm" is "capable of drowning any attempt at foreign military intervention, particularly U.S. intervention," in the gulf, and it repeated President Saddam Husayn's statement that the gulf's oil is "capable of burning all foreign interests and forms of intervention without exception." The commentary concluded by saying that the United States cannot conceal its "military activity biased against Iraq" through "slogans, calls and claims of neutrality."

Military Situation--In interviews with Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said there had been "no major changes" in the front encompassing Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb but that both armies have brought in "fresh forces" and Iranian troops have recaptured the heights overlooking Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The president also reported no significant movement in the area of Dezful and Minukhosh. He said that Iranian forces have launched an offensive outside of Ahvaz under the command of former Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran after having "gained new positions" along a 40-km front, but he gave no details of the attack. The president also reported "progress" in the battle around Khorramshahr, claiming that an enemy commando attack had been repulsed and the Iraqis have been pushed back to Shalamcheh. Summing up the military situation, he declared: "We are entering the final phase of the war."

Answering a question concerning the return to the armed forces of people who had previously been purged, Bani-Sadr said that those willing to engage in "self-sacrifice" should be allowed to "come forward" but that so far only about 100 military men in this category, including "a few" pilots, have returned to duty.

According to INA, the commander of Iraq's Nasr forces operating in the Dezful area said that Dezful is "militarily under our control," thus reiterating an Iraqi statement of several days' standing. INA emphasized that Iraq has never claimed the "complete occupation" of the town, and it demanded that AFP's Arabic service retract a story to that effect, saying that no other news agency "committed the same mistake." INA declared that its reports on the war are always based on official statements issued by the Iraqi General Command. In further comments to INA, the commander of the Nasr forces in the Dezful area said that the Iranians have begun to use helicopters to attack his advanced units but that the ground defenses have been able to pick them off "one after the other." He also reported that aircraft recently downed in the area were newly acquired by Iran, confirming, he said, that Iran is still receiving military equipment from its "supporters."

In communiques carried by Voice of the Masses, the Iraqi General Command reported no major ground initiatives or setbacks, but they said that Iranian planes attacked residential areas in Irbil, Mosul, Kirkuk, Al-Musharrah, Al-'Amadiyah and 'Ali al-Gharbi. The only Iraqi air attack reported was a raid on a "big factory" in the Ahvaz sector.

Tehran radio reported that the navy's deputy commander, after a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni, said the Iranian Navy controls the "entire Persian Gulf region." He assured reporters that the Strait of Hormuz is open and that there is "no cause for concern" for oil tankers and cargo ships, except those belonging to Iraq.

According to Jerusalem television, Libya is supplying military equipment to Iran in supply flights from Tripoli to Tehran which cross Greece, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The Jerusalem report also said that Syria is providing Iran Soviet military equipment, including SA-7 surface-to-air missiles, Sagger antitank missiles and RPG-7 bazookas. Jerusalem radio's military correspondent reported that the Soviet T-72 tank, of which Syria has a "substantial number," has been employed in the Iraq-Iran war.

Diplomatic Moves--According to Delhi radio, Iraqi special envoy Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf told Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that Iraq would welcome an Indian "initiative" to resolve the conflict. The Indian prime minister replied that she would be willing to undertake such an effort but only with the agreement of both parties. Al-Khalaf is one of a number of envoys recently dispatched to various countries to convey the Iraqi position on the conflict.

In an 8 October interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said Iran has also been active in the foreign policy sphere in regard to the war despite the "main problem" in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the lack of a foreign minister. He said that all Iran's ambassadors have been told to state the country's case to their host governments and that Iran will send representatives to attend both the UN General Assembly and Security Council sessions. Raja'i also disclosed that Iran will dispatch a "high-ranking delegation" in the near future to "revolutionary and Muslim countries" to explain the Iranian position.

## Libya-Iran

In a cable to the Saudi king, the president of the UAE and the amirs of the gulf states, carried by Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed "anxiety" over the U.S. military "advance" in the gulf and claimed that the United States "wants to colonize the Arab world" and that, in this connection, it "has joined with the Zionist enemy with the objective of ending the independence of the Arab homeland." Regarding Iran, Al-Qadhdhafi declared that it is an "Islamic duty for us to be allied with the Muslims of Iran in this confrontation in order to face the crusade instead of fighting them in place of America." The message made no mention of Iraq.

## Syria

Damascus radio reported that the Syrian-Soviet talks in Moscow ended with a closed meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev on 9 October. The radio also said that Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, earlier in the day. TASS reported that the Syrian delegation left Moscow for home on 10 October and was seen off by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

## Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin called the Syria-USSR treaty a "serious development" made graver by the fact that Israel has "grounds" to believe that the two countries have signed a "secret treaty" as well. Begin said that Israel will "soon" hold consultations with the United States on this matter and that he will raise the subject with President Carter when he visits Washington next month. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, commenting to Jerusalem radio on the ramifications of the treaty, said there is no doubt that the more powerful the Soviet Union becomes in the Middle East, the more Israel's "value" to the West increases.

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COMMENTARY VIEWS SOVIET-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

NC091818 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1635 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] On the first day of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow, Syria and the Soviet Union signed a friendship and cooperation pact.

Although this pact between Syria and the Soviet Union was expected for some time, its signing is considered an important event with regard to Arab-Soviet relations and the situation in the area. The reference to military cooperation in the pact illicited comments and expectations by many observers, who highlighted this particular side of the Syrian-Soviet pact. It was considered a move of great support by the Soviets toward Syria at a critical period through which the area is passing.

The Soviet-Syrian pact can be appraised at this period as a big important step which will have positive effects on Arab steadfastness in confronting the camp of the Zionist enemy and the U.S. imperialism, particularly since the Arab area is now facing the danger of a U.S.-Zionist plan which tries to impose hegemony and domination on the whole Arab homeland.

The Soviet-Syrian pact is a serious move which can be utilized for developing the basis of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and for developing the military, political and spiritual capabilities of this front on the various fronts in the Golan and southern Lebanon and in confronting the U.S. military activity in the Middle East. This pact is also a manifestation of the importance of developing positive cooperation between the Arabs and the socialist camp, which supports the just struggle of our people and the Arab right.

OPEC BAGHDAD SUMMIT POSTPONED; NO REASON GIVEN

NC081240 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Vienna, 8 Oct (AFP)--The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has postponed its summit for heads of state scheduled for October 25 through November 7 at Baghdad, the Iraqi Embassy said today in Vienna.

The embassy gave no reasons for the postponement. A spokesman told reporters that the new date for the gathering would be made known later.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO EEC'S GASTON THORN

NC091656 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu'Ammar at noon today sent a message to Mr Gaston Thorn, chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council. Our correspondent has learned that the message deals with the developments of the situation in the area.

## BAHRAIN

### STATUS OF SHIPPING ROUTES IN GULF REPORTED

NC091531 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Manama, 9 Oct (AFP)--About 40 tankers are waiting to enter the gulf even though ships are still moving in and out freely through Hormuz Strait, shipping experts here in Bahrain said today.

Most of those tankers had been bound for Iran, Iraq or Kuwait, which is close to the fighting zone. Kuwait has advised tankers heading for that oil sheikhdom to wait outside the gulf for the time being, according to informed sources.

But tankers bound for Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates were still going through the strait.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Iraq has arranged with the United Arab Emirates to have supplies bound for Iraq go overland through the Emirates to bypass Hormuz Strait, which runs between Iran and Oman. The main purpose of the arrangement is for freighters to avoid the high insurance rates for shipping in the gulf war zone.

Freighters reportedly will unload at Khawr Fakkan on the Emirates' east coast. The goods will then be reloaded on gulf coasting vessels in the port of Dubayy on the west coast. Iran is said to have made a similar arrangement to transfer its incoming supplies from ships to gulf dhows.

### DELEGATION TO IMF MEETING RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON

GF081212 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Finance and National Economy Minister Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim and Mahmud Ahmad al-'Alawi returned to Bahrain from Washington yesterday evening after attending the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank held in Washington 28 September-6 October.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### MINISTER WARNS PILGRIMS AGAINST POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

LD091408 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1250 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 9 Oct (SPA)--His Royal Highness Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the interior minister, has called on pilgrims to devote themselves entirely to performing the hajj and its rites and not to allow any political or wordly matters to divert them from what is to every Muslim the journey of a lifetime and to ruin the sublimity of the occasion and the sanctity of the place.

His royal highness warned that the security organs became aware in the last pilgrimage season of actions which had nothing to do with pilgrimage. Signs of such actions have been found this season, too. They are mere political activities that serve individuals or states and this is not the place for them. He disclosed that the security organs had in separate cases come across photographs, leaflets and gatherings which do not serve the noble aims of the pilgrimage but which serve purely political trends. He said that such activities were prohibited and strongly warned that they will be handled with every firmness in view of the fact that the security of the Kingdom, the security of the pilgrims and that of the holy mosque are our duty which we carry out in the best way.

He said that the kingdom has the right to ask the pilgrims to cooperate with its organs so that we can do our duty toward them in the best way we can. This cannot be done except by cooperation and by observing the security, traffic and health regulations, and by devoting oneself completely to the hajj in order that political and other problems do not take hold of the feelings of some pilgrims.

This was stated in a television interview which will be shown this evening.

His highness the minister of the interior said that the plan which his ministry has adopted does not differ in fact, as far as its broad lines and aims are concerned, from what was adopted in previous years. Naturally, the basic aim of this plan is to facilitate the pilgrimage for all the pilgrims and to make every effort to insure their safety and stability. The realization of such aims cannot be achieved except by concentrated efforts preceded by expanded studies in order to make use of the experience gained from past years.

Regarding the effect of current events in the Middle East on the pilgrimage, his highness said: I do not believe that they will have an effect on the pilgrimage itself; I hope that they do not have such an effect in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which opens all its doors to all pilgrims from all countries, welcomes the pilgrims, and is of the opinion that pilgrimage is for all Muslims from all countries of the world. There may definitely be some issues which may have an effect on the number of some of the pilgrims. I have said that in Mecca there is a number of pilgrims who have come from the areas where a war is going on--a war which, God willing, will end soon in peace for all Muslims--but we hope that the Islamic efforts will lead to results that will serve our Islamic nation. I hope that these issues will have no effect on the pilgrimage because all the pilgrims have come to perform the pilgrimage rites as they are all brothers.

DJIBOUTI PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

LD091923 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1822 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Jidda, 9 Oct (SNA)--Djibouti Prime Minister Mr Hamadou Barkat has left Jidda for home. He stopped over in Jidda on his way home from Kuwait. Mr Barkat was seen off at the airport by Mr Salim Sunbul, head of the Protocol Department in the Foreign Ministry, a royal protocol official and Mr Aden Cheikh, Djibouti ambassador to the Kingdom.

## UAE

UAE ASKED TO ATTEND FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN AMMAN

GF081315 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The UAE has received an invitation from the Arab League secretariat to attend the meeting of Arab foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Amman on 20 November. The meeting will prepare for the 11th Arab summit to be held in the Jordanian capital on 25 November.

OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES SUPPLIES, PRICES

DW091520 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Report on interview granted by Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister for petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates, to correspondent Carl E. Buchalla]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 October--The Arab oil states on the gulf will not hesitate to ask their "friends in the free world" for help if, in the course of the acts of war between Iraq and Iran, the Hormuz Strait--the tanker route from the Persian-Arab Gulf into the Indian Ocean--should be blocked, declared the petroleum minister of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Mani' al-'Utaybah, in an interview with SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG at his palace in Abu Dhabi. "For the time being they are not yet alarmed," the minister said. "But as far as we are concerned, the Hormuz Strait must remain open to international shipping. No country and no group of countries may usurp the right to block this strategic waterway."

Al-'Utaybah said that the Arab Gulf states are primarily responsible for the safety of this shipping route. "Yet, this does not relieve our friends in Europe, in America and in Japan of their commitment to insure on their part the safety of free shipping through the Hormuz Strait if and when the threat to the sea route exceeds the possibilities of the gulf states." The minister added: "Whenever we feel that an actual danger exists which we cannot cope with on our own, we will ask our friends in the free world for help, and we trust that they will not hesitate to let us have this help." At present the situation is "under control." However, it is the task of the Arab Gulf states to insure jointly the maintenance of free passage through the Hormuz Strait.

About one-third of the world oil consumption and thus at the same time about two-thirds of the total oil imports of the Western industrial nations pass through this shipping route which runs exclusively through the territorial waters of the Sultanate of Oman.

Al-'Utaybah announced in the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG interview--as has been reported in our edition of yesterday- that the United Arab Emirates would immediately increase their oil production to help offset the absence of imports from Iraq and Iran. The Arab OPEC states decided at their last conference in Vienna to curtail their production 10 percent as of 1 October due to the high oil reserves of the Western world. The war between Iraq and Iran, which entailed a shortage of about 4 million barrels a day with regard to worldwide oil supply, has created a new situation. "We will, therefore, not curtail but increase our production," said Al-'Utaybah. "We have always been prepared to play a constructive role in the world economy and we will not abandon our friends in Europe, America and Japan." Asked whether the production increase would entail an oil price increase by the producing countries, Al-'Utaybah said firmly: "No, we will not support price increases."

In the meantime Saudi Arabia has also announced an increase in its production, which at present amounts to about 9.5 million barrels a day. Al-'Utaybah said that the three other Arab oil producers on the gulf--Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain--would increase their oil production. " Consultations are taking place at present between us and our Arab brother states on the gulf." The oil production increase of the Arab Gulf states will probably offset the absence of supplies from Iraq and Iran.

## PDRY

### DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH MAKES DEPARTURE STATEMENT

LD091548 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Oct 80 EA

[Summary] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], left Aden this morning at the end of an official visit to Democratic Yemen that lasted several days at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP].

"In a statement he made to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY shortly before his departure, Brother Nayif Hawatimah praised the results of the discussions that took place between a delegation of the DPFLP and a YSP delegation. He explained that the discussions had reaffirmed the unified stand of the two revolutions and leaderships toward all the issues that had been raised, particularly as the Palestinian revolution is currently exposed to a vicious onslaught inside the occupied territories that aims at striking at the revolution with a chain of aggressive Israeli operations which are also designed to occur in southern Lebanon, expanding the petty state of the agent Sa'd Haddad, with the hope of exterminating the revolutionary and nationalist forces in Lebanon so that the way might be open for carrying through the Camp David capitulatory agreement and the initiatives of Western Europe that complement Camp David.

"The brother secretary general of the DPFLP explained that the discussions dealt with the onslaughts aimed at the steadfastness of Syria through internal sabotage operations that were backed up by funds and arms from reaction, U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy, to serve their interests, fragment the front of steadfastness and wreck the process of unity between Syria and Libya before it was born.

"He also explained about the conspiracies aimed at the Yemeni revolution in an attempt to beleaguer Democratic Yemen so that it cannot play its role in the pan-Arab struggle against imperialism and Camp David. The reactionary and imperialist forces were also working to strike at every nationalist position in the Arab countries, he added."

YAR

PRESIDENT SCORES FOREIGN MILITARY PRESENCE IN GULF

NC081157 Doha QNA in English 1140 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Doha, 8 Oct (QNA)--North Yemeni president Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih stressed today his country's rejection of any foreign military presence, pointing out that such a presence poses a flagrant threat to peace and security of the region.

In his interview published by AL-RAYHAH newspaper President Salih said that his country opposes any military presence for that is a direct reason for dragging the region to be involved into international disputes and the foreign domination and influence race that causes direct damage to the region countries.

North Yemen, Salih added, supports every Arab position that consolidates the Arab power and unify its potentials to be capable of repulsing the Israeli and Zionist enemy and to fight enemy in the final battle.

This does not mean, President Salih pointed out, that his country will join any of the Arab blocs for the Arab solidarity stipulates a unified position that mobilizes the Arab ranks and mobilizes all the Arab potentials for the service of one objective, namely, achieving victory.

Salih lauded the role of Arab countries in general and gulf countries in particular in supporting his country's economy. A lot of these countries perform their national role in sponsoring a number of vital projects which contribute in achieving social and economic development; thanks to these contributions which helped us to take long strides in the building and development process, he noted.

He referred that talks with officials in South Yemen are continuing in accordance with principles included in two Cairo accords as well as Tripoli, Kuwait and San'a' accords.

CABINET DISCUSSES VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO U.S.

NC091605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 9 Oct 80

[TExt] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA)--The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, today submitted a detailed account of the aims of Vice President Husni Mubarak's forthcoming visit to the United States.

Dr Mubarak said that the vice president's mission is a continuation of the efforts which are aimed at resolving the differences of opinion between Egypt and Israel concerning the issues of Jerusalem and Palestinian automony in the West Bank and Gaza.

Dr Ghali also submitted a report to the cabinet regarding Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali's latest mission as well as Dr Butrus Ghali's latest mission in the United States which aimed at preparing for the forthcoming tripartite summit between Egypt, the United States and Israel; the latest UN ordinary session and Egypt's participation in the nonaligned conference.

AUTONOMY TALKS DELEGATION TO ADHERE TO PRINCIPLES

NC092018 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has asked the Egyptian delegation which is participating in the tripartite Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli negotiations due to start in Washington on 14 and 15 October, to adhere to Egypt's basic principles which are based on the restoration of the Palestinian peoples' rights in self-determination, the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands, and the fact that eastern Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories are a hinderance to an overall settlement.

President as-Sadat also asked the delegation to adhere to the principles outlined in his excellency's speech to the Israeli Knesset and his speech to the Peoples' Assembly. This has been stated by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, to the radio correspondent.

GHALI SAYS NORMALIZATION WITH ISRAEL 'NEEDS TIME'

NC101117 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The Egyptian and Israeli technical experts will begin meetings in Al-'Arish the day after tomorrow to exchange views on facilitating border crossings from the temporary points in Al-'Arish.

Dr Butrus Ghali says that Egypt has pledged to normalize relations with Israel; that normalization needs time to overcome obstacles; that normalization will help stabilize peace in the Middle East; and that to achieve peace, the Palestinian people must obtain their legitimate rights.

ISRAELI MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES CAIRO 9 OCT

NC092124 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2058 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA)--The members of the Israeli side in the Egyptian-Israeli Joint Military Committee left Cairo this evening aboard an El Al plane. The delegation, headed by Porat Yehuda, had arrived in Cairo yesterday.

Some members of the Egyptian side in the committee saw the Israeli delegation off at the airport.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SOVIET-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

NC100957 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA)--Cairo newspapers say today that the USSR. by signing a friendship treaty with Syria, has achieved its objectives of strengthening its influence in the area and consolidating its military presence, thus completing its strategic military deployment from Angola to Afghanistan.

In an analysis of this subject, AL-AHRAM asks: How can the supreme Arab interests benefit from this treaty? It says that political observers believe that this treaty will enhance neither Syria's nor the Arab's interest. Except for protecting the regime of President Hafiz al-Asad from his people, who are aspiring to justice, democracy and [restoration of] the occupied territory, the treaty does not yet have a clear aim. It will only reintroduce the phenomena of alignment and polarization toward both superpowers into the Arab region. AL-AHRAM notes that Egypt and Somalia abrogated their friendship treaties with the Soviet Union when they discovered that the treaties had nothing to do with the concepts of friendship and cooperation.

AL-AKHBAR says that the Syrian-Soviet treaty was not a surprise but was expected a long time ago. The treaty adds nothing new to what already exists between Syria and the Soviet Union because both its provisions and the situation it has brought about are nothing new.

AL-AKHBAR adds that this treaty, which is valid for 20 years, legalizes before the world the Soviet Union's actions in laying its hands on and disposing of Syria as it wants. The newspaper explains that the Soviet Union might use Syria as a tool to strike at Iraq at the appropriate moment. The treaty is a warning signal that the conflict might expand to encompass the oilfields in the gulf states and Saudi Arabia.

The paper explains that the Soviet Union will incite all the parties to its agent front--the so-called steadfastness and confrontation front, each of whose members is linked to the USSR with friendship and cooperation treaties--not justSyria alone, into carrying out this task.

The newspaper explains that friendship and cooperation mean that these states will become Communist bases in which the Soviet Union will concentrate its weapons, equipment, soldiers as well as Russian, Cuban and East German experts.

Concluding its comment, AL-AKHBAR says: Those Arabs who carry the slogan of rejection must be alert because they are the target of this Soviet activity, which aims at overthrowing the regimes in Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Algeria and controlling their oil.

BRIEF

EGYPTIAN-ITALIAN TECHNICAL AGREEMENT--A protocol for technical cooperation in the field of industrial vocational training was signed today between Egypt and Italy. Minister of Industry and Mineral Wealth Taha Zaki and the Italian ambassador here, Elio Giuffrida, signed the protocol. Under the protocol, missions of workers in industrial firms will leave to Italy to be trained in the field of maintenance and automatic control besides promoting administrative training for stepping up the level of industrial production. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1013 GMT 9 Oct 80 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 9-10 OCT

Communique No 68

JN091728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1705 GMT 9 Oct 80

["Text" of Communique No 68 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, 9 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our armed forces this evening continued to strike at and destroy the enemy in the operations sector, inflicting the following losses in life and equipment on him:

I. The land forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In lives: 16 dead.
2. In equipment: Two tanks, five vehicles and one missile base were destroyed.
3. The (Jajrwan) camp north of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab was destroyed.
4. Piles of various equipment were captured.
5. Two helicopters in the southern sector of operations were downed.
6. The power stations and the fuel depots in Ahvaz were destroyed. Flames have been seen all day today.

B. Our losses in the countershelling:

1. In lives: 6 martyred and 15 wounded.
2. In equipment: Two vehicles, one personnel carrier and one gun were destroyed.

II. The air forces: This afternoon, enemy planes raided civilian targets. Our ground defenses intercepted them, forcing them to flee, as follows:

A. At 1042 enemy planes raided residential areas in Al-Musharrah, Maysan Governorate.

B. At 1200 today enemy planes raided residential areas in Al-'Amadiyah.

C. At 1355 today enemy planes raided Maysan Governorate, aiming at residential areas in 'Ali al-Gharbi.

Our losses in the enemy air raids: Three wounded in Al-Musharrah village and one wounded in the housing complexes in Al-'Amadiyah. All were civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 October 1980.

Communique No 69

JN101013 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0952 GMT 10 Oct 80

["Text" of Communique No 69 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, 10 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Last night and this morning, our valiant armed forces directed heavy and punishing blows at the enemy in the operations sectors, and at his reinforcements and economic installations deep in his own territory, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on him, as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 22 killed.
2. In equipment: Five vehicles of various types were destroyed.
3. Enemy positions in Shush, south of Dezful, suffered direct hits.

B. Our losses in the countershelling:

1. In personnel: Three martyred, eight wounded.
2. In equipment: Two vehicles were destroyed.

II. The air force:

A. This morning, enemy aircraft raided civilian targets. They were intercepted by our air defenses, which shot down several planes, as follows:

1. At 0855 two enemy planes tried to rail Mosul.
2. At 0900 enemy aircraft raided As-Sulaymaniyah, aiming at residential areas.
3. At 0936 three enemy planes raided At-Ta'mim Governorate, aiming at residential areas and civilian installations.

B. Enemy losses: Five enemy planes were shot down: two in Mosul and three in the At-Ta-mim Governorate.

C. Our losses in the enemy raids:

1. In personnel: One child and one woman were martyred in Mosul by the falling wreckage of a plane; 11 were martyred and 17 wounded in As-Sulaymaniyah.
2. Some civilian installations were damaged; several houses in As-Sulaymaniyah were destroyed.

D. This morning, our planes raided enemy military and economic targets, inflicting heavy losses as follows:

1. The refinery and oil reservoirs in Dez, northwest of Al-Muhammarah, were bombed and set on fire.
2. Enemy forces gathering points between Roheymeh and (Mikhlif) in the Ahvaz sector suffered direct hits.

All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 October 1980

NASR FORCES COMMANDER ASSERTS DEZFUL UNDER CONTROL

JN091614 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Dezful, 9 Oct (INA)--The staff brigadier general commanding the Nasr Forces has asserted that the township of Dezful is still under the mercy of our artillery and is militarily under our control.

In a statement to the INA team in the central sector on the approaches to the beseiged Dezful, the commander of the Nasr Forces said that our victorious forces are now destroying the vital utilities needed by the enemy, such as military and economic installations. He added that, in military terms, Dezful is a central communications and land transport complex ['uqdat muwasalat]. It has the biggest air base in Iran and an industrial area of 50 square kilometers.

He added that the Iraqi forces are securely holding the areas that are under their control and are daily combing these areas and capturing several enemy personnel and large quantities of arms and ammunition that were abandoned by the Persians when our victorious forces stormed their positions.

He declared that hundreds of families living in the villages in Arabistan have started to return to their villages and houses. Instructions have been given to the Iraqi units to evacuate these villages and to give every means of help to the returnees, the majority of whom are Arabs, to enable them to continue their normal agricultural work.

The commander of the Nasr Forces told the INA team that the enemy aircraft that were recently shot down were newly received by the Persian regime. This, the commander added, confirms that those who are supporting this regime continue to supply it with aircraft, spare parts and hardware.

On the enemy's failure to check the Iraqi forces' attacks, he said that recently, and as a result of the despair overwhelming the enemy air force and artillery, the enemy resorted to helicopter raids on our advanced forces. Our ground defenses are intercepting and downing these helicopters one after the other.

INA Message to AFP

JN091937 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA)--To AFP: The contents of Item No 107 of the AFP Arabic service is completely contrary to the true information contained in INA Item No 36, about the township of Dezful. The INA item says that "the township of Dezful is still under the mercy of our artillery and is militarily under our control" and has not mentioned anything about its complete occupation as mentioned in your item. The difference between the information of the two items is clear and obvious. No world agency has committed the same mistake you committed.

We therefore ask you to rectify the item as soon as possible. We also draw your attention to the fact that what we transmit about the war is always based on official statements issued by the Armed Forces General Command. Nothing has so far been issued on the occupation or fall of Dezful.

FOREIGN SAILORS SEEK SHELTER IN BASRA

JN092220 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Eighty-nine sailors of various nationalities who were in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], sought shelter with the Iraqi authorities in Basra today. The competent Iraqi authorities granted facilities and visas to the sailors in preparation for dispatching them to their respective countries.

BAGHDAD: IRAN RENEWS FUEL RATIONING, STOPS REFUGEES

Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran--The authorities of the Magian Persian regime will institute severe fuel rationing measures as of today for the second time since the beginning of our just war with this regime on 22 September. Each private car will be allowed only 30 liters of fuel each month on presenting a special permit. Government cars will be allowed 90 liters of fuel each month on presenting special documents from the departments concerned.

In another development, the authorities of the Magian Persian regime have banned Iranians from leaving Iran through the Bazargan checkpoint bordering Turkey. This measure is part of an attempt to stop the flight of Iranians abroad who are fleeing the deteriorating economic situation and instability that have beset Iran under the backward and rotten Khomeyni regime.

SWEDEN TELLS ENVOY IRAN TO GET NO ARMS SUPPLIES

LD091017 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Oct 80 p 6

[Kaz Eneberg report: "Iran Will Not Get Bofors Shells"]

[Text] Iran cannot count on buying ammunition and spare parts for their air defense artillery from Bofors, since the country is involved in "armed conflict." The Swedish Government informed Iraq's Ambassador in Stockholm 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Haddawi on Friday in connection with his visit to the Foreign Ministry.

The ambassador told DAGENS NYHETER that the visit was made because the Iranian Government has sent out a delegation to try to buy military materials in various European countries. Iraq is afraid that the delegation may also come to Sweden, since Iran bought Bofors air defense artillery in 1975 and 1977.

However, no Iranian delegation has yet announced that it intends to visit Sweden. Military Materials Inspector General Olof Olin told DAGENS NYHETER that he did not think that Iran would attempt to buy from Sweden since "they know our attitude." However, Swedish laws on arms exports cannot prevent the Iranians buying spares and ammunition for the Bofors guns from other countries.

Cabinet Secretary Lief Leifland, who received the Iraqi envoy at the Foreign Ministry, was also visited by Iranian ambassador 'Abdor-rahim Govahi this week. It is part of normal diplomatic relations to give an account of one's government's views in a conflict like the present one.

Swedish arms exports to Iran ceased in 1978, and Sweden has not sold any military materials to Iraq for at least the last 10 years, General Olin said.

The Iraqi ambassador also asked for special protection for the Iraqi community in Stockholm, which he claimed had been subjected to various forms of harassment by exiled Iraqis. The Foreign Ministry referred him to the police in the case of incidents which are against Swedish law. But Leif Leifland was otherwise only able to point out that Sweden has freedom of speech and demonstration.

VICE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN101221 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA)--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf has emphasized Iraq's desire to establish good-neighbor relations with Iran and to avoid bloodshed and the inflicting of ruination and destruction on the Iranian peoples.

In a press statement to be published by ATH-THAWRAH tomorrow, Saturday, Ma'ruf said that the call to wisdom made by Iraq reflects its sedate position, strengthened by the victories achieved by the Iraqi Armed Forces. It also reflects Iraq's disposition to solve the pending problems with Iran peacefully and in such a manner that guarantees Iraq's full rights over its territories, waters and national sovereignty.

He strongly attacked the course of fanaticism, ignorance and racism followed by Iran in its relations with Iraq and the other Arab countries. He said that the Iranian authorities must give up their aggressive racist and expansionist policies and stop their wicked intervention in the affairs of the region's countries.

ENVOYS ARRIVE IN EUROPEAN, ASIAN NATIONS FOR MEETINGS

Message to Turkish Leaders

JN091231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 9 Oct (INA)--Turkish President Lt Gen Kenan Evren has received a written message from President Saddam Husayn.

The message was conveyed to the Turkish president by President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy, Minister of Youth Karim Mahmud Husayn, during his meeting with President Evren here at noon today.

The message deals with the treacherous Iranian attacks on Iraq and the legitimate struggle Iraq is leading to regain its lands and waters and full sovereignty.

The Iraqi envoy also met with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

Following his meeting with President Evren, the Iraqi envoy made a statement in which he said that President Saddam Husayn's message included his greetings and best wishes to the Turkish president and deals with the latest developments in the area.

He said that the talks dealt with all aspects of relations between the two neighboring countries, Iraq and Iran. He added that he had explained to the Turkish president the Iraqi viewpoint concerning the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Karim Mahmud Yasin arrived here last night on the first leg of his tour which also includes Greece.

Message to Indian Prime Minister

JN091444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Oct (INA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has received a written message from President Saddam dealing with the latest developments resulting from the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation. The message explains Iraq's peaceful position before and after the beginning of fighting between the two countries.

The message was conveyed by Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, minister of higher education and scientific research, during his meeting with Mrs Gandhi here this afternoon.

Message to Bulgaria's Zhivkov

JN092325 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov has received a written message from President Saddam Husayn dealing with the effects resulting from the Persian aggression against the eastern borders of the Arab homeland and with Iraq's peaceful stand before and after the aggression.

The message was conveyed by the president's personal envoy, Na'im Haddad, during his meeting with the Bulgarian president today.

The Bulgarian president asserted his understanding of Iraq's peaceful stand and his concern that a just solution be reached to guarantee our national and pan-Arab rights and to serve the area's security and the world's peace.

The Bulgarian president asked Na'im Haddad to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his wishes to the Iraqi people for progress and prosperity.

Na'im Haddad also met with Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. They discussed the latest developments in the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. They also discussed means to consolidate the relations between the two friendly countries.

Envoy Arrival in Bangladesh

JN100858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Dacca, 10 Oct (INA)--Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, minister of higher education and scientific research and President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy, arrived here today on the second leg of his tour of six Asian states.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, RECEIVED BY HAMID 'ALWAN

JN091916 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Isidoro Octavio Malmierca, Cuban President Fidel Castro's envoy to President Saddam Husayn and foreign relations minister, arrived in Baghdad this evening. He was received by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, and the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SENDS LETTER TO WORLD PARLIAMENTS

JN091438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA)--The Iraqi National Assembly has appealed to the parliaments in the fraternal Arab countries and the world's states to exercise their responsible role in urging the ruling Iranian regime to accept the peaceful efforts exerted to stop the fighting and recognize Iraq's rights in its land and waters.

A letter sent by National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddam to the world's representatives explained that the Iranian rulers' insistence on rejecting a cease-fire and peacefully resolving the conflict with Iraq confirms their connection with the imperialist quarters which want to escalate the conflict in the area to realize their interests and designs.

The letter affirmed that in view of the Tehran rulers' rejection of all the good initiatives, the UN Security Council resolution and peaceful mediations, Iraq had no choice but to confront the Iranian regime's aggressive policy and continue its just and honorable battle, holding the Iranian side fully responsible for the continuation of the war and its consequences.

The letter pointed out that Iraq has responded to the initiatives and good efforts exerted by political circles and international figures and had adhered unilaterally to the cease-fire, but the Tehran rulers did not respond to these initiatives. Instead, they continued their aggressive operations against our armed forces.

In his letter, the National Assembly speaker said that Iraq, which was compelled to use arms to defend its sovereignty, confirms that it does not want war with Iran and does not covet Iran's territory and wealth, but its resolution to restore its national and pan-Arab rights was clear.

The National Assembly speaker stressed that Iraq is keen to maintain world peace by reaching a just settlement which secures its sovereignty and the safety of its territorial unity, as well as the rights of the Arab nation.

He reviewed the realities of the current situation and the developments in the situation resulting from the aggressive and racist policy being pursued by the ruling Persian regime and its insistence on disavowing Iraq's legitimate national and pan-Arab rights over its land and waters and on violating Iraq's regional sovereignty.

Haddad affirmed that the policy of the ruling regime in Iran is actually an extension of the policy of the former regime, a policy aimed at consecrating the occupation of the Iraqi territories occupied by the shah in a flagrant violation of international laws and norms as well as the agreements signed between the two countries, including the 1913 Constantinople and the 1975 Algiers agreements.

In conclusion, the speaker of the National Assembly said that Iraq has exerted strenuous efforts with the present Iranian regime to solve all the outstanding problems by diplomatic means. Iraq called upon the Iranian regime to hold direct negotiations, but instead of responding to all these sincere calls, the regime escalated its aggression against Iraq and its attacks on Iraq's cities and villages.

RADIO CRITICIZES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD, LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

JN092032 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1755 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The victories scored by Iraq's valiant army over the Magian grudge-bearing Persians have been unfavorably received by some people, people like Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, obviously because Iraq and its courageous army are daily scoring real victories in the military operations theater whereas Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi are scoring fictitious victories to anesthetize Arab masses for certain periods of time. That is why the victories of Saddam Husayn's soldiers, who are liberating the land occupied by the Magian Persians in the past years, do not appeal to either man.

To conceal their attitude, both are distorting these victories and are creating broad illusions about dangers menacing the Arab area, as if the Arab area has been far from these schemes and dangers during these years.

As usual, Hafiz al-Asad does not want to wage real battles to confront the imperialists and Zionist challenges. Hafiz al-Asad has a complex due to Iraq's name and Iraq's leaders, because he knows well that these are the historic leaders of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Hafiz al-Asad and his supporters are no more than vicious renegades not attaching importance to the principles and values of the Ba'th Party, behind which they continue to hide and under whose slogans they continue to cause calamities. Hafiz al-Asad is spending sleepless nights due this nightmare. He is ready to cooperate with Satan against Iraq and the Ba'th Party.

This nightmare is also taking the breath from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He is the unsteady man who claims he owns more than what God has granted him. Al-Qadhdhafi, who thinks of himself as the man of his time, finds himself incompetent at achieving anything that will go down in history. He is unstable. One day he supports this side and on another day he hurls stones at the same side. One day he receives a leader and the next he stabs him.

That is why Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi are impudently supporting the historical enemies of the Arab nation and Arabism. The behavior of Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi contradicts the noble Arab values and is ungrateful for the favor Iraq has repeatedly done out of its faith in the pan-Arab principles. This behavior cannot be accepted by the Arab masses, which are prepared to offer sacrifices for the sake of liberation, dignity and honor. These masses will severely punish these opportunist charlatans.

VOICE OF IRAQI KURDISTAN REPORTS GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

JN092101 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Bahdinani Kurdish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Fascist Iraqi regime continues its terrorism against our brother Kurds who took refuge in Iran. I repeat: The racist fascist regime of Saddam at-Tikriti is continuing its barbaric onslaughts against the families and the children of the innocent kurdish refugees who are displaced in Iran's Kurdistan, those innocent ones who have taken refuge in Iran since 1975 as a result of the chauvinist and treacherous policies of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

On 24 September, Iraqi fighter planes bombed the (Ziwah) camp, which accomodates Kurkish refugees. As a result of the onslaught, a woman was martyred and 15 others, including an old man and children, were wounded. It is worth mentioning that the (Ziwah) camp is a civilian place of shelter and lacks any defensive means.

On the 7th and 8th of October, Iraqi war planes continued their bombing of the refugee camp. This time, a sick youth and an old woman were martyred while two others, including an old man, were wounded. The other wounded person was a widow who lost her husband in the diaspora and left behind a number of children.

The terrorist Ba'thist regime calls its barbaric raids on innocent citizens' camps glorious victories of its army. Thus, the Iraqi regime is shedding the innocent blood of our Kurdish people. This is a serious defamation of the honorable military personnel, who must refuse to be used as tools of oppression.

We call on the sons of our Kurdish people everywhere, on the Iraqi people and Arab and world public opinion to condemn the raids of Saddam forces on our children, elders and women and to call upon the racist Ba'thists to stop their aggression against the shelters of innocent citizens.

At 1730 on 29 September, 1980, the peshmerga of the Al-'Amadiyah local committee set up an ambush on the main street [word indistinct] in the village of [word indistinct]. As a military vehicle was passing by, our peshmerga opened fire on it, killing five soldiers and wounding others. Our peshmerga returned safely to base. Immediately after this operation, the aggressive enemy shelled the peaceful village of (Certa) in the subdistrict of Kani Masi. The citizen Khurshid was martyred.

Glory and honor to the martyrs of our Kurdish and Iraqi peoples. Down with the Ba'thist regime.

KING HUSAYN INTERVIEWED ON IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

ABC Interview

JN092310 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2009 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Interview granted by King Husayn to representatives of the U.S. American Broadcasting Company--date not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question]... Forceful suggestion by the United States Government that you not involve yourself in the war affect your decision to commit Jordanian forces militarily? [incomplete question as received]

[Answer] I believe this whole topic is premature. The fact is that ever since hostilities broke out in this area, we placed our forces in a state of readiness. There have been no forces dispatched to Iraq. Iraq has not indicated a desire for any forces to augment its own and indicated every confidence that it was able to defend itself to recover its rights on land, in Shatt al-'Arab as such, and that it sought one further objective: The recovery of the three islands to come under Arab control again at the mouth of the gulf.

Beyond that, it had no ambitions in Iranian territory. It has accomplished its objectives on the ground. It has responded to the Security Council's appeal for a cease-fire and to the Islamic mediation efforts. Iran has chosen to continue its military actions. It is hoped that Iran can see sense before it is too late and that as a result, future relations can be based on mutual respect and the area may be tranquil and, as a result, the tensions within that area have caused fleets of the major powers to be there for a period of time might even diminish.

On the other hand, we are with Iraq, committed to the support of Iraq because Iraq has a just cause and committed also to the support of brethren Arab states, part of our great Arab nation, in the face of aggression, in the face of a situation that is intolerable.

In terms of Iraq, in terms of the Arab nation, in terms of stability within the area, we hope that at the end of all this, a state will come to exist within the area of a feeling of security and stability when the Iranian attitude, which has been born throughout a very very long period of time of superiority in this area--that attitude that has caused Iran to threaten not only Iraq but the entire gulf area time and again--will disappear. The role of the policeman will disappear. And then maybe the reason for any in this world that may feel that there is a vacuum that they should fill will also disappear, resulting in a more tranquil area and stability, which is regional as well as worldwide.

[Question] But you are committed militarily if necessary?

[Answer] If Iraq, in terms of an inch of its territory, is jeopardized or threatened, then in the same way that we would expect our brethren to stand by us--and they have done so, time and time again in the past, without hesitation--for the same token, we will do all we can to support them in the face of aggression and threat.

[Question] When you visited President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad, what kind of...[changes question] Did he give you any sort of time frame for the end of the war and any sort of prediction about how it was going and any sort of indication about whether he had been stalled, whether he had expected a quicker victory?

[Answer] I have, first of all, found in Iraq a unity of all its people in a manner that really moved me enormously, and confidence was in the immediate future and the long-term future. I also found that, as far as their plans were concerned--and I was aware of that even before going to Baghdad--that they did not exceed the territories they have occupied. Strategically, they did not want to go into towns and fight street battles or control totally all the population of some of the towns that are within the area they control.

They sought strategic objectives. First of all, they sought the recovery of their own territory. They are seeking to ensure that in the future their ports and facilities are not threatened from Iran. They are seeking to be in a position to set with Iran when Iran is ready to discuss a resulution of these problems which have continued for many, many years. They are seeking the recovery of the three islands to Arab control, and, to the best of my knowledge, they achieved these objectives. Iran has, on the other hand, attempted to give the impression that they were responsible for this. This is not the case in fact. This is totally wrong, and in time I suppose they will realize that.

[Question] If you do commit troops to the war, don't you risk some kind of preemptive strike by Israel?

[Answer] The risk is always there, but then the answer is as the prime suppliers of equipment and arms and support and protection to Israel, what is your position in the United States regarding Israel?

[Question] Well, what I'm asking you is you're prepared to take that risk, I take it, to commit troops?

[Answer] We are facing this threat throughout, we have always been facing it.

[Question] Do you think the risk is more credible, the Israeli threat more credible, if you do take action to support Iraq, direct military intervention?

[Answer] I do not see what Israel stands to gain if Israel is truly, as it claimed time and again, committed to the establishment of a just and a durable peace in this area. If, as you suspect, Israel is on the other hand seeking to expand and to humiliate the Arab nation and to be once again the policeman of the area and the strong man in the area, then anything is possible.

BBC Interview

JN092159 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2009 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Interview granted by King Husayn to the BBC--date not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] ...Now in Iraq or are they on their way to Iraq? [incomplete question as received]

[Answer] No, there are no Jordanian formations in Iraq at this time, and in fact all that had happened in Jordan since the commencement of the hostilities was limited to putting the Jordanian forces in a state of alert.

[Question] Have you any plans to send your troops to Iraq?

[Answer] We have no imminent plans to send troops to Iraq and the reason is that Iraq from the outset gave us the impression that they were confident they could handle the situation on their own and that they did not seek any physical support to them from Jordan, in the form of troops . However, I cannot speak for the future, and if there is any need for physical support to Iraq, we have made it quite clear we will examine the situation and we will not hesitate because we support Iraq fully in this particular situation.

[Question] So you may be sending your troops to fight the Iranians with the Iraqis?

[Answer] It is not the question of fighting the Iranians with the Iraqis.

It is a question of conviction and commitment, conviction that Iraq is right and trying to regain its territory and rights in Shatt al-'Arab together with seeking to recover the three islands at the mouth of the gulf to Arab control and to base future relations with Iran on a proper basis of mutual respect for the interest of both Iran and the Arab world as well as the interest of stability in the gulf and in the area, and maybe in the world as such.

Together with that there is commitment to supporting an Arab brethren in a time of crisis. This is not new; this has been our position ever since we came into being. This is derived from a commitment brought about by the great Arab revolt. It led us to stand by our brethren in many crises throughout the Arab world, and in the same way it led Iraq to rush in to support us and help us when we ourselves faced crises and faced danger.

[Question] But do you, Majesty, think that the Iraqis are going to win this war? Or do you think it is going to end up with a sort of stalemate? At the moment, it doesn't seem to be going very fast for them.

[Answer] I do not think that they had any ambitions in any Iranian territories from the beginning. They wanted to recover their land, consolidate their position on Shatt al-'Arab to deter any future threats to installations and refineries and facilities, that have a bearing and an effect not only on Iraq but on the future of the world in a way, in terms of what it needs and requires from this part of the world. And beyond that they are consolidating a position on the ground for the time being in the hope that the cease-fire, as they have indicated, responded to the Security Council's plea for a cease-fire, responded to the Islamic attempt for cease-fire. And if it has not come, they will achieve their objectives and they are going to have to stand for a while on the ground until the Iranians realize that it is in their interest also to come to terms with their minds and with what is needed and act in a responsible manner. And then I suppose the situation can be resolved.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much indeed King Husayn.

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-QASIM URGES SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

LD100749 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 10 Oct (KUNA)--In a statement published here today the Jordanian foreign minister, Marwan al-Qasim, has renewed his country's commitment to backing Iraq in its war with Iran and called on the Arab states to adopt the same stance. In a statement published by AL-ANBA, al-Qasim said that Jordan's backing and assistance to Iraq was not for aggression against others but for defending its historic rights and other Arab rights.

The Jordanian minister denied reports that his country has supplied Iraq with arms and said: "Iraq is not in need of arms and did not request them from Jordan. If it is receiving weapons, then these are not Jordanian weapons."

AMMAN REPORTS ON CHRISTOPHER'S BOSTON SPEECH 7 OCT

JN080715 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Warren Christopher, Deputy U.S. Secretary of State, announced in Boston last night that the United States will remain neutral in the current Iraqi-Iranian war. He added that the United States also expects the Soviet Union to practice caution and self-discipline.

Addressing the UPI annual general assembly last night, Christopher said that the United States will not intervene in favor of either one of the combatant sides.

The U.S. official added that U.S. neutrality does not mean that the United States will remain indifferent toward what is taking place. He said that Washington will defend its vital interests in the gulf area and the freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz.

ENVOYS RETURN FROM GULF, MOROCCAN TRIPS

Hasan Moroccan Trip

JN091843 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn was present at Amman airport to welcome Crown Prince Hasan on his return to the homeland after delivering a written message from his majesty to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco dealing with the current Arab situation, the preparations for the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Amman and bilateral relations.

Crown Prince Hasan had also conveyed an oral message from his majesty to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the current situation in the area and bilateral relations.

Also present to welcome his highness the crown prince were the prime minister, the minister of court, the chief chamberlain, the armed forces commander in chief, senior officials and the French ambassador in Amman.

Al-Lawzi Gulf Tour

JN091947 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, returned to Amman this evening after having delivered messages from His Majesty King Husayn to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait; His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hammad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; and UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

The chief of the Royal Hashemite Court stated that His Majesty King Husayn's messages to his brother Arab leaders in the gulf area dealt with the developments in the current situation, the repercussions of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute on the area and bilateral relations.

BRIEF

PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR--Amman, 8 Oct (PETRA)--'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, acting foreign minister and minister of information, today awarded the nonresident Portuguese ambassador with the Independence Medal, First Class, conferred on him by His Majesty King Husayn at the end of his term of office in Jordan. [Text] [Amman JNA-PETRA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Oct 80 JN]

SYRIA-SOVIET COOPERATION TALKS CONTINUE

Khaddam-Gromyko Meeting

JN092224 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] At 1430 today Moscow time, a meeting was held between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister.

During this meeting the two sides reviewed in detail all aspects of the developments in the Middle East. Viewpoints between the two sides were in agreement on all the topics discussed.

Al-Asad-Brezhnev Meeting

JN092328 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow--The official talks between the Syrian Arab and Soviet sides ended with a closed meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin at 1630 [as heard] today.

The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, while on the Soviet side it was attended by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister.

The two sides continued discussion of the topics listed on the working agenda. They completed their discussion and continued to discuss the means for strengthening bilateral cooperation in the various spheres and for confronting all other developments in the area and on the international level.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and agreement was comprehensive on all the issues that have been discussed.

President Leonid Brezhnev had opened the official talks at the first session, which was held yesterday, with a speech warmly welcoming His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the members of the Syrian Arab delegation.

President Leonid Brezhnev seized this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad on his 50th birthday and gave him a present, a Soviet-made (Mastaniva) car.

In his speech President Brezhnev spoke of the importance of President al-Asad's visit to Moscow. He said: Our present meeting has a great importance, especially since a friendship and cooperation treaty was signed between Syria and the Soviet Union. It is clear that this meeting is an event of great importance and reflects the overall development of Syrian-Soviet relations, particularly in the recent stage and within the framework of the struggle against the imperialist schemes and for just peace in the Middle East.

President Brezhnev added: The treaty of friendship and cooperation constitutes a sound basis for future cooperation and for the development of relations between the two countries in all fields. The treaty also constitutes a sound basis for cooperation between the two countries on the international level, particularly concerning the Middle East.

President Brezhnev reiterated the support of the Soviet Union and the other friendly socialist countries for the Arab people in their struggle to foil the Camp David deal and to achieve a just peace.

President Brezhnev praised the stand adopted by Syria and the other parties in the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and the influence of this stand in foiling the Camp David scheme and the attempt to drag other Arab countries into the Camp David course.

EDITORIAL CALLS TREATY 'HISTORIC LANDMARK'

JN100854 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial entitled "A Qualitative Development in the Interest of Strategic Alliance Between Socialism and the National Liberation Movement," ATH-THAWRAH says: The strategic alliance between the two great forces of socialism and national liberation is the natural course in the development of international relations and the future course of confrontation between the forces of freedom and progress on the one hand and the forces of imperialism, Zionism and racism on the other.

This clear course, which ought to be one of the bases of international relations, is the exemplary pattern of the developing qualitative relationship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union. This relationship is the cornerstone of support for the confrontation with the enemies of peoples and of their liberation and progress.

The steady political principled course of antagonism to imperialism and commitment to socialism is the characteristic trait of the Syrian Arab Republic's policy, under the leadership of militant President Hafiz al-Asad, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Progressive National Front. Moreover, the Soviet support for the Arab struggle is also a firm and permanent stand and was confirmed under all the conditions that have faced and are facing the Arab struggle. This makes the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries a historic landmark in the course of bilateral relations in the service of the forces of freedom and socialism, contributing to the achievement of just peace in the area, subverting the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary attack and foiling its instruments.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: Hence, the masses in this country and the Arab masses throughout the big nation anticipate the results of President al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union with optimism and confidence. They consider the treaty of friendship and cooperation as a historic turning point in relations, not only between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union, but in the relationship between the Arab people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, this qualitative development of relations enhances the forces of freedom, progress and socialism and weakens the forces of aggression and occupation and the designs of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. It also indicates that the coming developments in the Arab region will witness a basic change which will be in the interest of the Arab struggle, the movement of Arab national liberation and its intention to liberate their land, regain their rights and build a unified Arab socialist society.

MISSILE UNIT CARRIES OUT TACTICAL EXERCISE

JN091749 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--On the orders of Lt Gen Hafiz al-Asad, the commander in chief of the army and the armed forces, one of our missile-launcher units carried out a tactical exercise with live ammunition. The tactical exercise was attended by several officers of the general command and Syrian Arab army combat units.

At the beginning of the exercise the director of the exercise briefed those attending on the tactical idea and the phases of implementation of the training objectives. The missile launcher units succeeded in carrying out the tasks that have been set for them in the plan under circumstances that much resemble real battle circumstances.

The units demonstrated a high-level combat capability and extreme skill and accuracy. Our heroic combatants, who are preparing themselves for the fateful battle of liberation, also showed high morale.

PDRY ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE FOR AL-ASAD

JN091747 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] This morning Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, received 'Abdallah al-Khamiri, PDRY minister of state for cabinet affairs. The PDRY envoy delivered a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, to President al-Asad. Al-Khamiri arrived in Damascus yesterday.

BA'TH OFFICIAL RECEIVES PALESTINIAN, LEBANESE ENVOYS

JN071143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council.

During the meeting the Arab and international situation in general, and the developments of the Palestinian issue in particular, were discussed.

Comrade al-Ahmar also received Comrade George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, and discussed with him the situation in general in the Arab region.

## ALGERIA

### ASH-SHA'B: U.S. SEEKING TO TOPPLE IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD091415 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Three Tasks"]

[Text] The United States is still seeking to dominate the Middle East area, especially the gulf region, in and around which the most violent international conflicts are taking place because of its rich oil resources and important strategic position.

According to the law of "divide and rule," Washington is seeking to divide the countries of the area, draw some of them into its sphere of influence, incite hatred against one another and help create conflict between them so as to enable the imperialist forces to penetrate the gulf and consolidate their presence there.

The task of the imperialist forces is now dedicated to consolidating their clandestine and open bases in many countries of the Middle East so as, first, to ensure domination of the area and, second, to protect the regimes loyal to them and to strike at popular revolutions through these regimes.

The United States, for example, is concentrating on the achievement of three basic tasks:

1. Conslidating its political and military presence in Egypt and the gulf region.

2. Consecrating the Camp David accords and expanding their political and geographical area.

3. Confronting and containing the Iranian revolution by every means available while avoiding as far as possible arousing local or international reaction against the United States.

Toppling the Iranian revolution is one of the U.S.' strategic objectives in the area. The United States believes--a belief which might to a large extent be true--that it cannot achieve its domination of the area without toppling the Iranian revolution.

The aforementioned three tasks are art and parcel of the current intensive U.S. military activity in the area which U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman David Jones is now carrying out in the area. Although the Defense Department is maintaining total silence over the mission of David Jones, who arrived in Egypt after a tour of some of the gulf states, well-informed sources affirm that his negotiations with officials in the countries he visited basically centered on how to strengthen the U.S. military capability in the area.

The American military move is, therefore, directly linked to the development of events in the gulf.

## LIBYA

### AL-QADHDHAFI CABLE TO GULF LEADERS ON SUPPORTING IRAN

LD091914 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text of 9 October cable from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Saudi king, UAE president and the amirs of the gulf states]

[Text] We have followed with anxiety news of the American military advance, the possibility of widening its presence in the gulf region and the Arab Gulf, and the justifications and claims that have accompanied this.

We want to make clear that these colonialist justifications mean nothing other than that the United States wants to colonize the Arab world and in this it--that is America--has joined with the Zionist enemy with the objective of ending the independence of the Arab homeland. America is now advancing militarily in the Arab world after it has paved the way, for this politically and economically over many years, and in particular in the Arab peninsula region and the gulf.

During recent years it has worked rapidly to prepare for its military presence in the Arab homeland, which has assumed practical form recently. This presence now has begun to advance into the Arab peninsula from Egypt and Palestine and there is no doubt that these columns of U.S. military forces have begun to meet with the Zionist presence in the Arab homeland in order to close in on the Arab peninsula and the gulf. The objective of this American military advance is the loss of the independence of the Arab homeland at the hands of America.

If the Arabs have decided that their independence should end so that they may retain kings and presidents, this American military advance is guaranteed to destroy our existence. If we accept this, it is as though we have accepted that our independence will come to an end, and in our evaluation this action lacks any characteristic of friendship or an alliance and it has no meaning other than acceptance of the loss of our independence. Any other justifications are groundless.

Among those justifications are the problems of Afghanistan, the Iraqi-Iranian war and the contrived energy problem, whether from the aspect of production or its price. We do not accept that the Arab homeland should loose its independence as a result of a conflict between the superpowers. If America is concerned over Afghanistan, let it go and fight there because when Russia entered Afghanistan, America decided to enter the Arab homeland in return. Now America is exploiting the Iraqi-Iranian war. Thus, it has brought its early warning and surveillance aircraft to the Arab peninsula and now is urging the gulf states to enter under this air umbrella, the umbrella of the U.S. Air Force. If a state in the region becomes Marxist, the United States comes and occupies another state in return, as it did with Egypt. For your information, we will resist America in the Arab homeland; and if we do not find official cooperation between us in resisting this danger which threatens the Arab homeland, we will resist it in alliance with the masses of the Arab homeland who refuse to relinquish their independence. We will work for the protection of the Arab homeland outside futile official actions.

We will resist this American occupation without paying attention to artificial borders since America itself has not paid any attention to the Arab homeland and its countries. We believe that these American surveillance and early warning aircraft should leave the Arab skies and that America should withdraw from its military bases in Muscat, Oman, and Somalia and that we Arabs should then proceed to resist the American armies in Egypt and the armies of its ally in Palestine. This confrontation is within the context of the crusade existing between Muslims and Christians, between East and West, and between the Islamic nation and the Europeans. It is also an Islamic duty for us to be allied with the Muslims of Iran in this confrontation in order to face the crusade instead of fighting them in place of America.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

COMMENTARY CLAIMS ONLY U.S. THREATENS ARABS

LD100729 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It has now become clear for everyone to see that American imperialism has decided to invade the Arab homeland and to enter into a hot military confrontation with the Arab nation. This is corroborated and supported by the clear increase in the American military presence and hordes closing in on the Arab oil lake [as heard] in the gulf. This American military invasion is taking place under fallacious pretexts, justifications and excuses, such as protection of fuel supplies and energy sources for the Western states, protection of the security of the region against the danger from the left as it were, or monitoring the development of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the results it might lead to. Under this dense smokescreen, American columns advance with all their weapons: navy, air force and army. They have hiterto occupied three Arab countries: Egypt, Somalia and Oman. These brigdeheads are now being used to close in on civilization places, spiritual centers and the oil areas of this nation. In this connection, ground radar equipment and four AWACS planes have been sent to the Arab Gulf region.

America is now entering into a real confrontation with the Arab nation in order to deprive it of what remains of its independence and to bring it back under the yoke of direct colonialism and direct American hegemony. All this is taking place, regrettably, without resistance. This brings on us Arabs shame, disgrace and humiliation in front of other peoples of the world. For how is it possible to see the Arab land subjected to direct occupation and open and blatant colonialist invasion without the Arab land exploding into hell, flames and erupting volcanoes? Without Arab nationalist feelings being aroused in defense of Arab dignity and self-respect, the sanctity of the Arab land and Arab resources? Without this dull, dazed, doped Arab body being moved?

Over there, in the colonialist West, they laugh at us when they say: We have come to your land just to defend you and to protect your security; or, to protect fuel supplies; or, to protect your seats against the winds of the revolution; or, and this is the worst disaster, we have come to protect Islam! Carter has even donned a turban and robe and turned into the shaykh of Islam of our times!

Have the Arabs ever been threatened by anyone other than America? Is there a power with a greedy eye on Arab wealth other than America? Is there a worse enemy for Islam and Muslims than American imperialism? And who other than America is to blame for the sufferings, pain, oppression, exile and the loss of Palestine? Is there a force other than America that tries to impose surrender on the Arabs?

O Arabs! America is the one who kills you every day 1,000 times; it is the one who is full of hatred for you, who envies you and who says: They are a people who do not deserve oil, because they are backward, and because oil revenues are wasted on gambling in Monte Carlo, to gratify pleasures and lust in haunts in Europe, and to keep up palaces, entourages and servants.

What is left after all this, O Arabs? You Arab youths, men and women! Are you going to await death to come to you in your homes at the hands of the civilized Americans? Where is jihad solidarity? Where is the will to fight? Where is Islam that makes it your duty to fight? Islam that orders you to fight and makes fighting the duty of all able-bodied Muslims: "It is your duty to fight even though you are reluctant to fight." [Koran quotation]

If you are short of ideas, means or methods, O Arab youths, the Jamahiriyah has lit the green light in front of you, opening its land, heart and mind for you. Those who want to volunteer to start the phase of the counteroffensive--the Jamahiriyah land opens its arms to them, because it is the land of jihad to defend pan-Arabism and Islam, and because it is the land of the holy fighters who humiliated Rome. This land will be the main base for the launch of the revolutionary march and the start of the phase of counteroffensive against America and against the Israelis.

## MOROCCO

### BOUCETTA VIEWS MOROCCAN-ALGERIAN RELATIONS

LD091838 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 9 Oct (MAP)--In a statement to Nadim al-Makdich, a journalist from the Arabic service of the BBC, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mr M'hamed Boucetta stated on Monday in New York, where he is leading the Moroccan delegation to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, that "in the military sphere Morocco controls the ground completely, despite what some people say."

"On the diplomatic level", he added "we have agreed to take part in African efforts aimed at a rapprochement of the viewpoints of Algeria and Morocco, the only parties concerned."

Concerning a cease-fire before 31 December 1980 called for by the African committee of experts meeting in Freetown, Mr Boucetta pointed out that "the problem does not arise for Morocco insofar as it is not in any way the aggressor."

Speaking about the issue of consulting the Saharan population, the minister of state indicated that "Morocco sent to Freetown representatives of all the organizations in the territory," he stressed, "and they expressed their Moroccan affinities in the most solemn manner."

Concerning the Iran-Iraq armed confrontation, Mr Boucetta stressed the efforts made by King Hussan II to put an end to this fratricidal war, and recalled the message sent by the king to the Iraqi and Iranian heads of state.

### ARMED FORCES REPEL GANG OF 500 MERCENARIES

LD091826 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Rabat, 9 Oct (MAP)--The Moroccan minister of information has published a statement announcing that the town of Al-Mahamid, which lies in the province of Ouarzazate, in the southeast of the country, was the target of an attack by a gang of mercenaries of 500 persons carried by 80 vehicles this morning.

The Moroccan ground and air forces and auxiliary forces intervened quickly and with strength, foiling the attempt. Our forces are currently in pursuit of the enemy remnants retreating toward the southwest, leaving behind a number of dead and machinery.

The losses suffered by the enemy will be made public when a check has been carried out. One member of the Moroccan auxiliary forces was injured.

BEGIN,OTHERS REACT TO SOVIET-SYRIAN PACT

TA091203 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] About an hour ago the prime minister issued the first reaction to the agreement signed last night between the Soviet Union and Syria. Correspondent Shim'on Schiffer telephoned this from the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv:

The agreement between the Soviet Union and Syria undoubtedly is a most serious development. We have grounds to believe that in addition to the overt treaty--that does not add much that is new--another secret treaty was signed between the Soviet Union and Syria, the prime minister and defense minister said upon emerging from his office.

The prime minister disclosed that Israel will soon hold consultations with the U.S. administration on this matter. The agreement signed between Al-Asad and Brezhnev first pertains to us, Menahem Begin said, but it will also have an impact on the fate of the entire free world. The issue will be raised at the upcoming Cabinet session [scheduled for 12 October] and in another debate that will be held next week. Mr Begin will also raise the subject in a conversation he will hold with the U.S. President when he visits Washington in about 4 weeks.

The prime minister emphasized that the treaty was signed against the background of the protracted war between Iraq and Iran.

As for Jordan's involvement in the war alongside Iraq, the prime minister said that this, too, was very grave as far as we are concerned. Jordan has been aiding Iraq directly by putting the port of Al-'Aqabah at the disposal of the vessels bringing equipment to Iraq. Mr Begin said: I am convinced Husayn's glory will not result from the path he is taking. We are not interested in wars but we will ward off any aggressor with our strong army. This, then, is the initial reaction by the prime minister and defense minister in light of the new development of the Soviet-Syrian pact.

9 Oct Speech

TA092125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Begin said that he was certain there was some secret clause in the friendship treaty signed by the Soviet Union and Syria. In a speech to the United Jewish Appeal activists in Jerusalem he said that the friendship treaty between the two countries proves the growing Moscow influence and it poses a difficult problem for the free world. He promised to raise this issue in his upcoming visit in the United States and he sees this development as a reason for tightening the strategic cooperation between Washington and Jerusalem.

The fact, Mr Begin said, that Israel is a loyal ally to the free world obliges the free world to be a faithful ally to Israel. In a hint to the Middle East countries that are considered to be pro-Western, the prime minister noted that all of them are one-ruler countries. One bullet is sufficient to change the entire situation and turn it upside down.

Further Report

TA100754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Soviet influence in the Middle East was mentioned by Prime Minister Menahem Begin in his address to the United Jewish Appeal activists in Jerusalem. Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin Begin recording--in English] This is a problem not only for Israel but for the free world. We must remember that now in Syria there are 3,600 Soviet tanks--some of the T-62 and T-72, the best Soviet tanks. There are MiG-23s and MiG-25s. The MiG-25s were only last year flown by Soviet pilots. Now they are all flown by Syrian pilots who are instructed by Soviet instructors. Now there are 5,000 Soviet instructors. In one year their number doubled. [end recording]

Mr Begin said that Syria is a strategic point in the region. It is our neighbor and we must keep a watchful eye on it. However, he said, the treaty signed by Syria and the Soviet Union poses problems to the entire free world.

Tzipori's Views

TA100821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Last night we asked Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori what influence the Syrian-Soviet treaty will have on the relations between the United States and Israel. Mr Tzipori says that Israel's importance may obviously increase with the strengthening of the Soviet Union in this region:

[Begin recording] This topic should be studied. I do not know the U.S. position and its decisions, and even if I did know I would not have mentioned it at this point. There is no doubt, however, that the more powerful the Soviet and the anti-Western elements in the region are, the more Israel's value increases. [end recording]

'Secret Clauses'

TA101039 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[By Yosef Wachsman]

[Excerpts] The friendship and defense treaty signed on Wednesday between Syria and the USSR contains secret clauses. It appears that among other points the Soviets have been given the option of establishing naval and air bases in Syria, and also of stationing regular army troops in them and not just advisers (whose number is estimated at 5,000).

These reports could not be officially confirmed last night; however, political sources in Jerusalem termed them "more than possible." According to these sources, one of the main reasons for the defense pact with Syria is the USSR's desire to establish a naval base in the Mediterranean basin, following the liquidation of its naval base in Alexandria when it was expelled from Egypt.

A new information line of the U.S. administration--by which it was the pro-Israeli policy of the United States that drove Syria, Iraq and other Middle East countries into the arms of the USSR--is arousing concern in Jerusalem. This line, whose first buds appeared in a WASHINGTON POST commentary, asserts (referring to the Syrian-Soviet agreement) that the USSR succeeded in its mission because neither of the two countries (Syria and Iraq) can approach the United States because of its pro-Israeli policy.

In the view of political elements in Jerusalem, this interpretation has its source in the State Department, because many Washington POST articles derive their inspiration from State Department officials. This information line reinforces the State Department's permanent position, which favors greater rapprochement with the Arab states, even at Israel's expense.

Jerusalem has decided to launch an extensive information campaign which will set the facts straight and refute this new stand. It is not to be ruled out that this matter will be raised in contacts between Israel and the United States.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

## Libya-Iran Flights

TA092021 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Correspondent Mikha'el Gurdus said that supply flights from Libya to Iran have started recently:

[Begin recording] The Soviet Union allowed Iran to carry out the airlift from Libya following pressure exerted by Libya and Syria on the Soviet Union. As of yesterday the Iranians are carrying out the airlift from Tripoli to Iran over Bulgaria, Greece, the Black Sea and through Soviet airspace as well. Western sources add that such flights over the Soviet Union take some 5 hours. The planes land in Tehran and immediately return to Libya after unloading the military equipment. Iran has a large fleet of huge Boeing 747, 727 and 707 aircraft.

The French radio correspondent reported that Syria is also sending military equipment to Iran from Damascus. According to Western sources this equipment of Soviet make includes SA-7 surface-to-air missiles, Sagger antitank missiles and RPG-7 bazookas. [end recording]

## Soviet T-72 Tanks

TA092023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Our military correspondent has learned that the Soviet T-72 tank was used for the first time this week in the Iran-Iraq war. This is the first-ever combat use of the tank, which is the most advanced in the Soviet bloc. In recent years Syria has received a substantial number of these tanks.

## Soviet Civilians

TA101054 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Oct pp 1, 11

[By Ya'aqov Erez and 'Oded Granot]

[Excerpt] Between 2,000 and 3,000 Soviet civilian experts who had been in Iraq have in the past few days been moved, at Moscow's order, to Syria along with their families; from there they will apparently be evacuated to Moscow. The exodus of the Soviet civilian experts from Iraq may attest to a crisis in the relations between the two oountries.

Senior IDF and defense establishment sources said yesterday that the support Jordan is offering Iraq comes as a surprise. In the war's opening days the IDF did not assess that Jordan would come out so openly and practically in Baghdad's assistance--even though the director of military intelligence, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, has for some time been pointing to the formation of a Baghdad-Amman axis.

Yosef Wachsman reports: Jordan has transferred at least two divisions, numbering 40,000 troops, to its border with Iraq. This force is equipped with Hawk missiles, among other weapons. A Western diplomatic source says that these two divisions are equipped with both U.S. and British tanks of advanced types, along with armored personnel carriers, food and communications equipment. The source noted that Iran claims that Jordanian troops are in fact already taking an active part in the fighting.

These reports are unconfirmed by any other source and should be treated with considerable caution.

## Jordanian 'Signal'

TA101025 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Oct 80 p 1

[By political correspondent]

[Text] Yesterday Jerusalem received signals from Jordan aimed at making it clear that Amman is not involved in the Iran-Iraq war. The Jordanian signal, which came in via the United States, is being interpreted by senior government sources as a Jordanian effort to calm Israel and to lend a marginal character to Amman's involvement in the Iraq-Iran conflict.

The explanations Amman is giving Washington--the contents of which have been brought to Jerusalem's attention--also say that Jordan was not forewarned against allowing Iraqi goods to reach their destination via the Al-'Aqabah port.

Israel continues to examine closely the development of Jordan's moves in the Iran-Iraq war.

In parallel, Israel is following King Husayn's contacts with the Soviet Union. The Jordanian monarch is slated to visit Moscow next week.

## CABINET TO MEET 12 OCT ON MIDEAST SITUATION

TA100716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] On Sunday the Cabinet will discuss the two developments in the region--the Syrian-Soviet agreement and the increased Jordanian involvement as Iraq's ally. Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer speaks about the positions emerging in anticipation of the discussion:

The key word in the Israeli reaction to the events around it is watchful. The government is leaving itself extensive elbow room. There are no threats; at the most the attention of the United States is called for. No operative decisions have been made. In other words, the government has not initiated any moves.

The prime minister and a high-level ministerial team received reports and in the middle of the week the first discussion of the situation was held. Why not before that? Because of the battlefield fog, authorized sources say. Menahem Begin has heard the opinions of ministers and other officials but, as mentioned, no decisions were made.

One may also assume that following the Cabinet meeting that will discuss the events on Sunday, no decision will be made. Some may say that the debate is intended to provide information and to enable the ministers to release steam. In addition it will enable the ministers to present further ideas.

The question that debates on all levels must focus on will be: What would be the casus belli--the event that would make Israel start military operations against Jordan; according to what evidence would it be determined that Jordan has become an Iraqi protectorate and thus constitutes a direct threat to Israel's security?

Several fundamental conceptions have now been formed following the recent events. It has been stated that the Soviet Union has intensified its penetration into the Middle East. Its ultimate goal is to take over the oil sources in the Persian Gulf, by taking over Iran. Iraq is becoming the strongest Arab country in the region and the position of the United States will weaken unless it demonstrates its power. At any rate, it will be the Soviet Union that will gain from the Iraq-Iran war.

It is assumed that Egypt's order of priorities in everything concerning the political moves will change. The autonomy talks, to be resumed next week, will be overshadowed by the recent developments in the Middle East. Husni Mubarak will go to Washington, not in order to discuss the autonomy talks, but to discuss the events in the Persian Gulf.

Will the United States change its order of priorities as well? In Israel it is hoped that it will. At any rate, the policymakers here will take advantage of the recent events, to present the stances that have been drawn up over the recent year in the autonomy talks.

COMMENTATOR NOTES CHANGE IN JERUSALEM'S VIEW

TA101143 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Oct 80 p 14

['Uzi Benziman commentary: "The War Is Anchored in the Port of Al-'Aqabah"]

[Text] A change took place this week in Israel's attitude toward the Iran-Iran war. Heretofore, Israel had been examining the Persian Gulf war from afar and without involvement. Israel's dealing with the confrontation between Baghdad and Tehran was limited to intelligence reports and general appraisals which were placed on the prime minister's desk. In the nature of things, the information and the forecasts had a vague and nonbinding character. The intelligence and surveillance branches were hesitant to formulate solid views on the war's progress, consequences and ramifications. The reports were couched in very cautious terms, along the lines of "various possibilities exist." However, about midway through the week, there was a shift.

The group examining events in the Persian Gulf was expanded. The government and professional levels jointly considered the Iran-Iraq confrontation and put forward ideas on Israel's approach to the events. These discussions will continue. For 3 days now an intensification has been discernible among the Israeli ruling echelon in the study of the events in Khuzestan and in the lessons to be drawn from them. The remote conflict has gradually become a near one which is more and more preoccupying senior personnel in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

On the face of it, Israel's considerations as it moves toward crystallizing its stand toward the conflagration along the Shatt al-'Arab are composed of the following diagnoses (which are sometimes self-contradictory):

--As long as Iran and Iraq shed each other's blood, that is for the best.

--The longer the war between the two goes on and is not unequivocally decided, the weaker they will grow, thus opening the way for superpower intervention--whether Soviet or American--in the two countries. Such a development is undesirable for Israel.

--A clear Iraqi victory over Iran is dangerous for Israel because Baghdad will become the central force in the region and will draw to itself the courtship of the United States and the USSR. The weight of the region's countries will change in the superpowers' calculations, and this reassessment is liable to prove detrimental to Israel's standing.

--An unequivocal Iraqi victory will enhance Iraq's influence over the other Arab states and will upset the current balance in their attitude toward Israel.

--Jordan's coming out on Iraq's side arouses particular concern. The shelter Jordan accorded an Iraqi transport plane is gradually developing into extensive logistical assistance, via Al-'Aqabah port, and perhaps also into direct Jordanian Army involvement in the fighting. The precedent created by Israel's acquiescing in the presence of Iraqi troops on Jordanian soil is liable to prove disadvantageous to Israel in the future.

--At this stage Syria does not appear to be intending to assume an active role in the Iraq-Iran conflict (because of the internal crisis there, which is concretely threatening Hafiz al-Asad's regime). However, opposite Syrian calculations cannot be ruled out, such as its intervening in Jordan should that country come actively to Iraq's help.

Taking these considerations (and others exist also) into account, Israeli policymakers must decide on a policy. As against those holding the passive approach which Israel has so far adopted, it may be assumed that among the decisionmakers there are those who believe that Israel should show activity. Hypothetically, Israel has quite a bit of room in which to act in order to promote its own interests, and mainly to prevent any worsening in its security posture as a result of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The following are (the theoretical) Israeli spheres of activity:

--Secret aid to Iran.

--Intervening with the Jordanian Government to prevent its extending aid to Iraq.

--Refusal to acquiesce in Jordan's becoming a depot, or transit station, for Soviet equipment to Iraq.

--Trying to get the United States to arrive at a coordinated stance, or at least a similar viewpoint, in approaching the developments in the Persian Gulf.

--Encouraging the activity of various ethnic minorities in the battle zone.

--Refraining from any activity or involvement which would serve the Islamic countries as an excuse to halt the rivalry among them and unite for an (armed?) struggle against Israel.

These spheres of activity do not provide equal prospects for Israeli action. In some of them the possibility for Israeli activity is broad, in others it is restricted or nonexistent. For example: Iran refuses to accept aid from Western countries, and Washington does not at this time regard Israel as a dialogue partner for coordinating the two countries' activity vis-a-vis the Persian Gulf region.

The decisionmakers in Jerusalem will have to decide within a few days what the most convenient situation would be from Israel's point of view in the Persian Gulf war. When that decision is formulated, the sources will have to determine objectives and methods for Israeli action to exert influence so that the sought objective is in fact attained. Clearly, in any event the Israeli connection with what is occurring--if in fact any sort of involvement is decided on--will be quiet, cautious and as little felt as possible.

On the face of it, commonsense says that the central Israeli interest should be in a protracted Iraqi-Iranian war, or, at least, preventing, as far as possible, an unequivocal Iraqi victory. Even though the continuation of the Persian Gulf war on the one hand holds out hazards for Israel (by creating a vacuum inviting superpower intervention), at this moment this hypotehtical development would seem to be the least of all possible evils.

This consideration, if it in fact is the one to guide the decisionmaking echelon, fits in with the warnings issued by Israel this week concerning Jordan's involvement in the conflict. Israel has no interest in a strengthened Jordanian-Iraqi connection or in the eastern neighbor's joining the flareup between Baghdad and Tehran. Jordanian assistance would strengthen Iraq (and increase its chances of defeating Iran) and it also holds out the danger of the creation of a war dynamic whose end no one knows. It is in Israel's interest at this time that King Husayn continue to sit quietly.

Iraqi and Jordanian declarations ("The nuclear reactor is directed against Israel," "The war in Iran will lead to Jerusalem and Yaffo") provide a basis for Israeli warnings about the tightening of cooperation between these two countries and on the dangers this entails for Israel. Even if it emerges that at this stage the extent of the maritime traffic unloading arms for Iraq at Al-'Aqabah port is relatively small, this logistic method is capable of creating a basis for the Israeli alarms.

Israel could maintain that the unloading of Soviet military equipment for Iraq at Al-'Aqabah port will lead to the erection of depots for this equipment in Jordan for Iraq. From there the way is not long to the presence of Soviet advisers in Amman. It was on the basis of this declared apprehension that Israel this week spoke out against Jordan's being dragged into the Persian Gulf war. This warning, aimed at instilling into Husayn's calculations fears about Israel's attitude toward his involvement in the Iraq-Iran war, dovetails with a (possible) Israeli objective of preventing Iraq's strengthening and of protracting as much as possible its war with Iran.

In the very near future the Israeli decisionmakers will have to set down their objectives and select courses of activity (if any). In any case, Israeli activity (should there be any) will be affected by the danger of its boomeranging: Too-gross intervention is liable to overturn the cart and place Israel at the center of the burning fury of the Islamic states which for the time being are shedding one another's blood.

POLL SHOWS MANY NOT OPTIMISTIC OVER CAMP DAVID RESULTS

TA071410 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The Israeli citizens are not particularly optimistic about the results of the Camp David accords and are not certain at present that these agreements will bring a permanent peace with Egypt. This is the conclusion of a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute for HA'ARETZ.

Replying to the question "Do you think today that the Camp David agreements will bring about a permanent peace with Egypt?" some 43.8 percent said they did not think so, while 30 percent said they believed the Camp David accords would bring about a permanent peace with Egypt.

Of the respondents 8.3 percent said this depended on the developments in the energy crisis, the U.S. elections, the Jerusalem problem, world policies and God's will.

Of those polled 17.9 percent said they "did not know" whether the Camp David accords would bring a permanent peace with Egypt.

A demographic analysis reveals that the most pessimistic group is comprised of young people, Israeli born, with higher education and of European and North American origin.

The majority of the optimistic group is comprised of people originating from Asian and African countries and of people who have lived in Israel since before the establishment of the state.

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women interviewed personally throughout the country.

## CHAD

### AIRPORT BATTLE CONTINUES; PLANE DROPS BOMBS

AB091450 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Yaounde, 9 Oct (AFP)--Loyalist forces of Chadian president Oueddei Goukouni and troops of rebel Defence Minister Hissein Habre were today fighting a major battle at the airfield outside the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, reliable sources said here. Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) launched a general offensive against Mr Oueddei's People's Armed Forces (FAP) early on Monday and were reported yesterday to have broken through the perimeter of the airfield, which was previously held by the president's men. The sources said that the ferry which provided Mr Goukouni's link across the Chari river to Cameroon was out of action, at least temporarily.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here confirmed reports that a group of about 100 European mercenaries had arrived at Douguia, 60 kilometres (about 37 miles) north of Ndjamena in FAP-controlled Chad, and was training the president's supporters. Members of Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl's Common Action Front (FAC) are backing Mr Oueddei's FAP forces.

Reports from Kousseri, the northern Cameroon town where two French medical teams are operating, said that a large number of wounded were being ferried across the Chari river in canoes from Ndjamena. Most of the injured were reported to be from Mr Goukouni's camp.

### Bombing Attack

AB091510 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 October (AFP)--An unidentified jet plane bombed Ndjamena on Thursday at 1230 (1130 GMT). After flying over the Chadian capital a first time, the plane returned to the town and flew over the Chagoua bridge (southern exit), which is occupied by Mr Hissein Habre's forces, and released two bombs, causing two thick columns of black smoke which could be seen from the small town of Kousseri, opposite Ndjamena on the Cameroonian side of the Chari river.

Observers note that it is the first time that a plane has intervened in the fighting since it started on 21 March.

## CONGO

### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION USED AS OVERTURE TO WEST

LD091103 Paris LE MATIN in French 7 Oct 80 p 14

[Jean-Guy Gourson Brazzaville report: "The Congolese Are Making Eyes at the West"]

[Excerpt] Brazzaville's centennial celebrations have been used by the Congolese leaders--and Soviet delegates could not have any misapprehensions about this--to indicate that they are drawing away from allies who have rather disappointed them, at least in the economic sphere, and also to outline a rapprochement with the West, which they probably consider more able to contribute to the equipment and development of a country which, thanks to a recent discovery of new oil deposits, now has a considerable amount of foreign exchange.

The Brazzaville centennial has given the Congolese leaders an opportunity for establishing closer relations with France--relations which, though never actually broken, have remained rather unfruitful. Speeches by Brazzaville Deputy Mayor Gabriel Emouengue and Interior Minister Francois-Xavier Katali in the presence of foreign delegations revealed Congo's desire to "repudidate nothing from its past" despite "17 revolutionary years," and the decision by a regime which "has opted for socialism" to "accept as its own the country's history, including the colonialist era." This desire was symbolized by the presence at the Congolese Government's request of Governor General Pierre Messmer, who was high commissioner for French Equatorial Africa in 1958, and Governor Jean Cedile, who was secretary general for French Equatorial Africa from 1951 through 1958, and also by the many tributes paid to Savorgnon de Brazza, Felix Eboue and, of course, General de Gaulle.

Congo, which has been following an African-type socialist line far removed from Marxist orthodoxy, seems ready to play--cautiously--an "open door policy" card by asking France to do more and better, and by showing the Americans that it is not a Soviet and Cuban "preserve."

## ZAIRE

### MOBUTU RETURNS FROM PRIVATE VISIT ABROAD

AB091128 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0830 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (AZAP)--The MPR founding president and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, returned to Zaire on Thursday at 0610 local time (0510 GMT) after a more than 1-month trip abroad for rest and recuperation.

During his private trip abroad, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko visited Switzerland, France, the United States, Belgium and Italy. He took the opportunity to hold talks especially with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing (twice) and with Belgium's King Baudouin I on cooperation between Zaire and their respective countries and on international issues, especially on the situation in Central Africa. In New York, he received in audience UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, as well as representatives of several countries friendly to Zaire present at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

### FRENCH MINISTER GALLEY ARRIVES, MEETS WITH KARL-I-BOND

AB091244 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0702 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Kinshasa 9 Oct (AZAP)--The French minister for cooperation, Robert Galley, arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday evening from Brazzaville, where he participated in the centenary celebrations of the founding of the Congolese capital. Shortly after arrival, he was received by the first state commissioner, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, at the Hotel Du Conseil, where the two held discussions on the friendly relations of cooperation between Zaire and France, in particular the French participation in the plan for national recovery, the Mobutu plan.

## BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO DPRK--The secretary general for the training of personnel, Citizen Kangafu Vingi, left Kinshasa on Friday evening for Pyongyang, where he will represent the MPR [Popular Movement for the Revolution] at the sixth congress of the Korean Workers Party and at the activities marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the party. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0805 GMT 5 Oct 80 AB]

## CAMEROON

### VISITING SOMALI MINISTER DEFENDS U.S. BASES AGREEMENT

AB092112 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] President Ahmadou Ahidjo today at the state house received a three-man Somali delegation led by Mohamed Said Samantar, minister of state at the presidency in charge of political affairs. Mr Said Samantar told Radio Cameroon that he was a bearer of a special message from President Mohamed Said Barre on the [word indistinct] and geo-political situation in the Horn of Africa.

On Somalia's (?provision) of military bases to the United States, he said it was his country's sovereign right to sign cooperation agreements with any country. He said the recent cooperation agreement with the United States would not harm his country's sovereignty.

Mr Said Samantar declared that the Organization of African Unity has no right to mediate in his country's (?conflict) with Ethiopia.

## CAPE VERDE

### FIRST FULL-SIZE PARLIAMENT TO BE ELECTED IN DECEMBER

AB091611 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Cape Verde is to elect its first full-size parliament early in December. Announcing this in a nationwide radio broadcast, President Aristides Pereira said that only the ruling party, the African Independence Party of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, PAIGC, would put up candidates. He stressed, however, that the people of the country would be allowed to suggest amendments to the party list. President Pereira explained that this was a decision taken to show that the party leadership wanted the political participation of the people to go beyond yes and no. He described the political system in the former Portuguese colony as revolutionary democracy. The PAIGC is also the ruling party in Cape Verde's sister country, the republic of Guinea-Bissau.

## GHANA

### PAPER OPPOSES RIGID ADHERENCE TO IDEOLOGY

AB091421 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The FREE PRESS, writing under the headline "Place Ghana First," says ideologues who peddle socialism appear to have forgotten that Ghana has a mixed economy. Indeed, since independence there has not been any clear-cut ideology as such since Nkrumah, who championed the cause of scientific socialism, had to accomodate investment from countries which believe only in capitalism. It is common knowledge, maintains the FREE PRESS, that scientific socialism has had no positive effect on the country's economic growth. So far, says the paper, the Limann administration has proved that its preoccupation is to improve the living conditions of Ghanaians without any rigid attachment to an ideology, because the interest of the nation is to [word indistinct]. In this case, continues the paper, Ghana cannot afford to live in isolation. It is therefore imperative that efforts are made to promote a vigorous international image to draw attention to Ghana and to ignore the rhetoric of the ideolgues, who have so are proved that they have nothing to offer. The FREE PRESS urges the nation to be realistic enough to avoid such ideologies, which were mainly responsible for the degradation of the society in the frist and second republics. People are hungry, and it is not the rigid adherence to an ideology that will serve the best interests of Ghana.

MALI

BLONDIN BEYE SPEAKS ON WEST AAHARA AT UN ASSEMBLY

AB092032 Bam[illegible] Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] An appeal for survival has made yesterday before the international community so that our subregion can escape famine. Drought, which is one of the greatest problems of the day, was among the topics discussed by Mr Alioune Blondin Beye on the rostrum of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. The Malian foreign and international cooperation minister regretted that more than $500 billion is allocated for the development of armaments, while only a fraction of that amount would be sufficient for the revival of the Sahel region.

[Begin recording] In spite of international agreements, in spite of the legitimate concern of many people, nuclear explosions have continued unabated throughout the past year. The existing stock of stretegic arms, according to experts, is sufficient to reduce our planet to naked soil a thousand and one times, but as if this is not enough they have decided to equip these weapons with neutron warheads, chemical arms [few words indistinct].

According to the international press, the flash of light recorded by an American satellite over South Africa was the explosion of an atomic bomb jointly developed by South Africa and Israel. [end recording]

The first tension spot which concerns Mali is Western Sahara. The situation still remains alarming in this part of Africa--an area that has never known peace and tranquility. Mr Ould Salek, minister of information of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front, who arrived in Bamako yesterday, said he was bearing a message from the SDAR president to President Moussa Traore, the moving force within the OAU wisemen's committee on Western Sahara. This is what Alioune Blondin Beye had to say at the UN rostrum on Western Sahara:

[Begin recording] As is well known, the United Nations organization still sees the problem of Western Sahara as one of decolonization. However, that has not been done, and in conformity with the provisions of chapter 8 of its Charter the United Nations has left the OAU to find an appropriate solution to the problem. African summits have carefully debated the question on several occasions and set up an ad hoc committee to which was entrusted the duty of finding a lasting solution to the crisis. The ad hoc committee has listened to all the parties involved or interested in the Western Sahara question. It has made an on-the-spot investagation in the field at the highest levels, and it has listened with attention and interest to all the spokesmen who appeared before it. The committee, which has just met again in Freetown, has adopted a certain number of recommendations which, by their closeness to the realities of the region, should lend themselves to easy adoption by all the interested parties. This would be the wisest thing ever done, for as President Moussa Traore has often said, when you deny a people the right to be heard, they take it by violence.

Therefore, Mali, like the rest of Africa, calls on international communities--the United Nations, the nonaligned movement, the Arab League, the Islamic conference--to repose their confidence in the committee to resolve this delicate question of Western Sahara. My country has no other motive in this matter than that of stopping the escalation of violence, which will inevitably internationalize the conflict.

On its part, the Republic of Mali resolutely undertakes to cooperate faithfully with the ad hoc committee. It does not for that reason intend to renounce the principles and political goals to which it is the remains deeply attached. It will never compromise on the people's right to self-determination. The Malian people and their leaders will never turn their back on the African position they have freely chosen to pursue. Nothing in the world will persuade the Malian people and their leaders to become accomplices--even passive ones--in a plot against the people's right to self-determination in general and that of the people of Western Sahara in particular.

Furthermore, the Malian people and their leaders will scrupulously see to it that this fratricidal and escalating, and therefore highly contagious, dispute does not emerge between friendly and neighboring peoples of the Malian people--people with whom we share common history, common culture and the same faith--thus dangerously compromising the stability of our region. [end recording]

## NIGERIA

### PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT, COMMENTS ON OIL ISSUE

LD092138 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President Shehu Shagari is now back home after a 6-day official visit to the United States. He was met on arrival by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme; the president of the senate, Dr Joseph Wayas; ministers and other top government officials.

The president said the talks, which had been worked out earlier by experts from the two countries, focused on fostering cooperation. He describes them as very cordial and productive.

### Statement on Oil Production

LD100848 Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Nigeria has reiterated that it is not in its interest to step up oil production because of international pressure. This, she says, will lead to a fall in oil prices in the international market which will in turn affect adversely the country's revenue from oil. The Nigerian leader, President Shehu Shagari, reiterated the country's stand yesterday in Lagos while briefing reporters on the outcome of his talks in Washington with President Jimmy Carter of the United States. President Shehu Shagari expressed regret that the decision of the Saudi authorities to act unilaterally to increase oil production was contrary to the Vienna decision of OPEC member countries. He emphasized that Nigeria would use oil as a last resort to (?fight) the issue of Namibia's independence and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa.

### NEW NIGERIAN Comment

AB101059 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The NEW NIGERIAN underlines the significance of the president's address to the UN General Assembly. The paper is of the opinion that the message had made clear the country's stand on many international issues. These include apartheid, colonialism and the world economic order. But it expresses the view that the demands of Africans for a total liberation of the continent and for a new international economic order will not materialize unless the rhetorical speeches by African leaders are backed up with vigorous actions.

### NATIONAL CONCORD Comment

AB081233 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NATIONAL CONCORD discusses the relationship between Nigeria and the United States. The paper remarks that apart from the U.S. reliance on Nigerian crude oil, the two countries operate the same political system. While the NATIONAL CONCORD expects the relationship to wax stronger, it warns that the American position over apartheid is capable of working against the friendly ties. The NATIONAL CONCORD underlines the need for the West European countries to avoid an estrangement between them and Nigeria by not giving any kind of support to Pieter Botha.

Lagos Radio Commentary

AB100843 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Oct 80

["News Analysis" by Andy Anarado]

[Text] There are many factors that make the U.S. visit of President Shehu Shagari very significant. The first is that the two countries are among the world's leading democracies. The second is the cultural link with the black population. One of the factors which, of course, the Americans highly prize is that Nigeria is the second largest supplier of crude oil to their country after Saudi Arabia. With the conflict between Iraq and Iran, they made no pretenses about their wish for an increase in Nigeria's oil flow to their country, which is at present about a million barrels per day. Another aspect which is of vital importance to Nigeria and indeed Africa is that it provides an opportunity for the Americans to be told some home truths by the leader of the world's largest black population. This is because New York and Washington present most appropriate venues to bring to the doorstep of America the feelings of Africa about the nonchalant attitude on issues very crucial to the continent.

And so, when President Shehu Shagari spoke at the United Nations and the White House, he was not only doing so for Nigeria but for Africa and the Third World. At the United Nations, he called for the launching of a decade of reparation and restitution for Africa as a master plan for the economic recovery of the continent and emphasized the need to work toward total nuclear disarmament. At the White House, President Shehu Shagari emphasized the need for America to initiate a positive action to make the world a better place for mankind and to extend her investment programs to Africa. In the past, the governments of the United States had looked to Africa only in terms of its potential to provide the necessary raw materials to maintain the goals of her economy and industry. As President Jimmy Carter rightly admitted while welcoming his guest, Africa had been grossly neglected by previous American governments. However, some amount of change did occur with the Carter administration which, to its credit, recorded the first visit to Africa by an American president. The initiative marked a new horizon in American-African relations.

That Nigeria, as part of its (?efforts) for the emergence of a democratically elected government, decided to adopt the American presidential system, is an appreciation of the high ideals and principles under which the United States system was established. What has been defective with that system is, however, the policy of orientation of its executive with regard to the African Continent. Perhaps one major achievement of President Shehu Shagari's visit is that it has created for Africa a new awareness in both American official and private circles. The Americans seem not to realize that they alone do not constitute the world. This highlights the need for them to redirect their thinking habits, which in the past tended to create an impression that only the Americans are entitled to the good things of life. The fact that has been manifested over the years is that no nation, no race, no people can go it all alone. What this means is that it is clearly a world of interdependence in every sphere of human endeavor.

It is therefore difficult to understand why the United States has remained visibly unconcerned while apartheid thrives in southern Africa and with the criminal violation of international opinion on the right of the people of Namibia to independence. What is equally hypocritical is the role of American multinationals, which have persistently provided the feed to sustain the economy and military machine of the apartheid regime. What Africa is saying is that the American government should not continue to sit on the fence while her nationals and interests fuel anti-African polices and programs in South Africa.

The message from President Shehu Shagari's visit is that America needs Africa as much as Africa needs her. In this realization, the United States must now rethink and be prepared to give as much as she takes from Africa and indeed the Third World. As an acknowledged world power, we appreciate the role the United States could play in any given situation. She needs to take positive steps to reassure Africa of her genuine will to be partners in development, peace and stability. There are at least three main areas to demonstrate this good will. These are: a strong American support for the elimination of apartheid and independence in Namibia, a total disarmament to provide the necessary resources for other development sectors, and a reordering of the world economic strategy. On the part of Nigeria, what is generally expected is the early realization of a true spirit of cooperation and understanding, which President Shehu Shagari demanded of the American people on behalf of Africa and the Third World. That should be seen in American policy in terms of economic, technical and cultural cooperation.

## SIERRA LEONE

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER CONTEH ARRIVES IN HAVANA

For reportage on Foreign Minister Abdulai Conteh's official visit to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 9 October Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

### BRIEFS

GUINEA-JAPAN DRAFT AGREEMENT--An important draft agreement for economic cooperation between Japan and Guinea was signed on Monday, 22 September, at the headquarters of the secretary of state for international cooperation. The agreement concerns a Japanese gift of 400 million yen to the Guinean Government to enable it to import transport vehicles and other accessories from Japan. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government is examining an agricultural project in the Kankan region and a map-drawing project for the country. [Conakry HOROYA in French 23-24 Sep 80 pp 1, 4 AB]

GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE CADRE SCHOOL--The Soviet Union has donated a number of books and teaching materials to Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. The two countries are ruled by one party, the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, PAIGC. The Soviet gift goes to the school set up by the party to develop the political and general culture of the party's cadres. The school will soon be opened in Sao Martino, on the island of Santiago, thanks to the cooperation of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany and the Soviet Communist Party. Recently, the East German party offered 33 tons of material to the educational complex, which will take in about 60 cadres of the PAIGC. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0920 GMT 9 Oct 80 AB]

JAPANESE AID TO MALI--Two agreements for 200 million and 500 million yen respectively--about 1.4 billion Malian francs--were signed in Dakar on Friday, 14 August, and Monday, 25 August, between the government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of Japan. The first grant is to improve the rice production projects at Mopti and Segou. The second grant is for improving transportation and will be used to buy Japanese trucks. [Excerpt] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Oct 80 AB]

PRC AID TO SIERRA LEONE--The minister of trade and industry, Mr Solomon Pratt, has said that China is to provide Sierra Leone with a medium-size hydroelectric project, along with government housing projects for government ministries and the police force within the next 3 years. [Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Oct 80 AB]